FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 214 *3 November 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Arbitration Proposed After Second Round of Beagle Talks A 1
Agreement Reached on Two Points A 1
Argentina's Etcheverry Discusses Talks A 1
Commission Issues Joint Communique A 2
Chilean Delegate Discusses Disagreements A 3
Chilean Note Proposes Arbitration A 4
Argentine Ambassador Comments on Relations A 5
Argentine Delegation Discusses Arbitration A 6
Argentine Leaders Study Proposal A 6
Chilean Call for Arbitration Rejected A 6
Argentina Issues Statement A 6

ARGENTINA

Videla Names Four New Cabinet Members B 1
Task Force Sets Sail From Puerto Belgrano B 1
Two French Corvettes Arrive in Puerto Belgrano B 1
Spanish King, Queen To Visit 26-28 November B 1

BOLIVIA

New Cabinet Reportedly To Take Office on 6 November C 1
FSB Leader Cites 'Deep Contradictions' in Regime C 1

BRAZIL

Geisel Stresses Centrist Course of Government [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Nov] D 1
O ESTADO Comments on Status of U.S. Dollar [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Nov] D 1
Foreign Plot Against Nuclear Program Claimed [O GLOBO 31 Oct] D 2
Handling of Decision on Itaipu Turbines Criticized [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Nov] D 3
Metallurgic Workers Agree to 58-Percent Wage Hike D 4
Ueki Holds Talks With Iranian Counterpart [O GLOBO 31 Oct] D 5
Polish Trade Under Secretary Will Visit 6 Nov [O GLOBO 2 Nov] D 5
Briefs: Political Campaigning Suspended; Petroleum Production; Loan for ELETROBRAS; Invitation to Fukuda D 5

CHILE

Naval Squadron Scheduled To Reach Beagle Channel 3 November E 1
Navy Denies Squadron Near Channel E 1
Calm Reported at Beagle Channel E 1
Pinochet Denies Interest in Atlantic During Interview [Buenos Aires SOMOS 27 Oct] E 1
EL MERCURIO Attacks Outside 'Enemies of Peace' E 2
Newscast Reports Near-Pandemonium in Argentina E 2
Reaction to Argentine Plutonium Plans Muted [Buenos Aires SOMOS 27 Oct] E 3

ECUADOR

Position Supporting Rio Protocol Reasserted G 1
Attempted Reconciliation of Liberal Party Factions Fails G 1
No Party Alliances Permitted for Election of Deputies G 1

PERU

Leftists, Aprists Clash at Legislative Palace J 1
Foreign Minister Stresses Peaceful Intentions J 1

VENEZUELA

Trinidad-Registered Shrimp Trawlers Seized L 1
[Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 28 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Civil Guard Sent to Border for Cleanup Operation P 1
Reports of Guerrilla Camps in North Being Investigated P 1
Briefs: Revenue From Exports P 2

GUATEMALA

Castillo Pleased With Mediation in Nicaragua P 2
Briefs: Housing Project Investment; Ambassador to Spain P 2

NICARAGUA

Somoza Remarks in 2 November Interview Reported P 2
Eden Pastora Alerts Countrymen to 'Imminent' Offensive P 3
[Panama City CRITICA 2 Nov]
Sandinist Leader: We Will Not Have 'Somozism Without Somoza' P 4
[Panama City CRITICA 2 Nov]
Union of Nicaraguan Workers Withdraws From FAO P 6
University Students View Mediation as Intervention P 7
Congress Appoints Committees To Review FAO Plan P 8
Senators Criticize FAO Proposal as Unconstitutional P 8
Police Raid Opposition Paper LA PRENSA, Seize Books P 8
Central Bank Rejects U.S. Position at IMF P 9

CUBA

U.S. Accused of 'Lifting Embargo' Against Rhodesia Q 1
Israeli, U.S. Governments Blamed for Refugee Plight Q 1
Antifeminist Prejudices Discussed by PCC Leader Q 1
CEMA Commission Meeting Activities Reported Q 2
Dorticos Attends Algerian Embassy Reception Q 2
Elena Gil Receives Soviet Delegation Q 2
Iraqi Minister Visits Machinery Minister Q 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Guyana Q 3
Mexican Antonio Maceo Brigade Praises Castro Q 3
Delegation Reaches Quito for OLADE Ceremony Q 3
Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives in Madagascar Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Discusses Problem of Unemployment S 1
Marketing Corporation Reported in Financial Trouble S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct]

OTHER COUNTRIES

PANAMA

Pro-Soviet People's Party To Seek Legalization V 1
Former National Guard Deputy Leaves for Mexico V 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 31 Oct]
Briefs: Tuna Conference V 1

PARAGUAY

Uruguayan Army Commander Arrives in Asuncion [PATRIA 31 Oct] V 1

The paper attributes the report to an officer of the Penas Blancas border posts and adds: "All kinds of rumors about possible confrontations between National Guardsmen and guerrillas have been circulating in the border region."

Nicaraguan Social Christian leader Roger Miranda requested encouragement and support here for the democratization of the country in order to establish a republican and representative government. In statements to the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, Miranda said: "The initiation of a process to democratize Nicaragua without Somoza is the primary objective of the unyielding Broad Opposition Front."

Miranda said that the withdrawal of "the 12" from the FAO will surely be temporary, since these persons have played a prominent role in the struggle against the dictator and are aware of the need for efforts to end the fratricidal struggle.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED AFTER SECOND PHASE OF BEAGLE TALKS

Agreement Reached on Two Points

PY021522Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean-Argentine commission on the Beagle Channel dispute has reached agreement on only two points of the five under discussion, it was announced here today.

These five points, on which partial agreements were reached, are included in the Puerto Montt Act, which the presidents of the two countries signed in that southern Chilean city last 20 February.

It was learned that the commission has not reached a global agreement in the specific case of the problems which have arisen as a result of the British arbitration decision which established Chilean sovereignty over the islands to the south of the Beagle Channel 18 months ago.

The first point of the Puerto Montt Act entrusted to the negotiators the task of setting a definitive delimitation of the jurisdictions belonging to Argentina and Chile in the southern zone.

According to observers, that is one of the central questions of the disagreement because it involves the thesis of the 200 nautical miles which would grant Chile access to the Atlantic, a point which various Argentine sectors object to. A second point, on which there was also no agreement in the commission after 6 months of work, was that regarding the questions related to the straight base lines, according to the Puerto Montt Act.

Those lines are proposed by Chile as a border line in the Beagle zone, which places the islands to the south of that strait under its sovereignty.

It was learned that the third problem which would also be delayed is the problem related to the Magellan Strait.

The other two matters included in the Puerto Montt Act and over which the negotiators reached wider agreement are related to common Antarctic interests and the measures to promote economic and physical integration, including the exploitation of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

Argentina's Etcheverry Discusses Talks

PY021308Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0049 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] General Roca, Rio Negro, 1 Nov (NA)--Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo (ret), president of the Argentine delegation to mixed commission No 2, said today that "the conditions are favorable for finding a good solution" to the border conflict with Chile and expressed cautious optimism regarding the final outcome of the negotiations.

He also said that "we are in the process of writing the final document and this alone is a positive fact," but he warned that "basically, the main subject is the delimitation."

Asked to send a message "to the populations of Rio Negro and Neuquen, where the people are intensely aware of the border problem with Chile," he said: "The message is that there should be tranquillity, considering of course that these negotiations have been difficult but that the conditions are favorable for finding a good solution."

Etcheverry Boneo made these remarks this afternoon during an interview broadcast by LU-19, the Voice of Comahue, a radio station which telephoned Etcheverry in Santiago, Chile.

Asked about the situation of the negotiations, he said: "I can tell you that we are already at the stage of making a list of the proposals which we are going to submit to the governments. We are in the process of writing the document and this is already a positive fact."

Asked if "the adverse points he mentioned during his last stay in Buenos Aires" have been overcome, he said that "it is a question of omitting points which may be obstacles. Therefore, we will be able to fulfill, between today and tomorrow, the task of submitting proposals."

Asked if "points of disagreement remain," General Etcheverry Boneo admitted that "logically some points remain due to the difficulties in finding overall solutions." He added that "tomorrow morning, we will probably hold a closing session of this second stage so that the negotiations can go on to a third stage with another system."

Asked if "what you are now doing is preparing the documents which must be submitted to Videla and Pinochet," he said: "That is right." He explained that the document "is a report of the proposals of the mixed commission which will be submitted to the presidents of the two countries. This document will be followed by the joint communique so that the information is released in the two countries."

Asked if he were optimistic about the results of the negotiations, he said that "considering the limiting factors, we were not able to fulfill the overall project but we were able to fulfill the basic purpose of submitting proposals and this is significant because the task of the commission was to examine all matters and submit proposals." He added: "Therefore, in some cases there is complete agreement, in others not so much because there are some points in which the agreement is not complete, but the important thing is that the mechanism has functioned and it opens the possibility and perspective for completing the Puerto Montt Act with a third phase." He said that this third phase "must include the writing of documents and other aspects which will be submitted for the consideration of the two governments."

General Etcheverry Boneo, after reiterating that the negotiations of the mixed commission No 2 will end tomorrow, said: "We already fulfilled our mission within the established deadline."

Commission Issues Joint Communique

PY021923Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique released simultaneously in Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, by Argentine-Chilean Mixed Commission No 2 on 2 November]

[Text] Today, 2 November 1978, mixed commission No 2, which was established in accordance with the mandate written into the Puerto Montt Act, has concluded its task. Complying with what was written into the act, the commission has drafted and agreed to proposals regarding the various subjects which it analyzed during the 180 days in which it carried out its task.

These proposals which the commission is submitting to the Argentine and Chilean governments are contained in the final act of the second commission which the presidents [of the respective delegations] signed today in Santiago, Chile.

Regarding the issues linked with delimitation, notwithstanding that they were analyzed in depth and detail, an agreement could not be reached. Therefore, the commission has proposed that the two governments seek the necessary methods which they believe adecuate for a peaceful solution.

The second commission reached agreements on issues related to integration and economic complementary action and on those related to common interests and on the coordination of their Antarctic policy.

In this regard, the commission decided to submit its proposals to the respective governments for implementation of the appropriate international instruments.

The presidents of the two delegations want to state that their work was conducted in a climate of harmony and understanding, guided by the desire to achieve solutions in those matters entrusted to them and, in this spirit, they submitted their proposals to their respective governments.

Chilean Delegate Discusses Disagreements

PY022129Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Francisco Orrego Vicuna, president of the Chilean delegation to the mixed commission No 2, reported a few moments ago that this commission decided to propose that the governments of Santiago and Buenos Aires seek peaceful means of solving (?differences over) the demarcation in the southern maritime zone because this commission did not reach an agreement. Neither was an agreement reached regarding the Strait of Magellan and the demarcation stemming from the British arbitration award.

Orrego Vicuna made this statement at the Foreign Minister: [Begin Orrego Vicuna recording] As is known, commission No 2 concluded its work this morning with the signing of a final joint act by the presidents of the two delegations and with the issuance of a press communique, which is now being relased, and which is a summary of the final act. At the end of its work, the commission reported that an agreement was reached on two aspects. [passage indistinct]

(?No agreement) was reached on three major issues: First, the arbitration award issued by her British majesty establishing the two countries' maritime and territorial borders in the Beagle Channel. As is known, Chile considers the British award an instrument which is in force. The Argentine delegation, however, did not share this view and, therefore, no agreement was reached on this. The second disagreement is related to Chilean sovereignty over all islands located south of the Beagle Channel [words indistinct]. This issue was also controversial since Chile would not yield [words indistinct] its sovereignty over its islands and its territory. The third disagreement was related to the maritime demarcation itself, to the concepts of territorial sea, exclusive economic zones, and the continental shelf in the southern seas. The Chilean delegation contended that the appropriate demarcation should be made pursuant to the principles established by the law of the sea and, in general, by international law; but the Argentine delegation did not agree with this view. Therefore, it was not possible to reach an agreement on this point. And this is how we came to this result.

There is, however, a very important fact which I want to emphasize because it reflects the harmonious spirit which guided the two delegations: that is, the decision to propose that their respective governments seek peaceful methods [words indistinct] to solve this conflict. Thus, the fact that it was not possible to (?reach an agreement) through direct negotiations merely marks the end of bilateral methods between the parties but opens the possibility of all other means of peaceful solution based on international law. This is an important factor which will dispel the many rumors (?which have been circulating) in recent weeks as to what would happen in case of a disagreement. A disagreement means for the two countries that they may now avail themselves of all other methods to peacefully solve their controversy. These are the main points I wanted to tell you about. [end recording]

Therefore, according to Francisco Orrego Vicuna, it will now be up to Presidents Pinochet and Videla to decide whether to continue the negotiations.

Chilean Note Proposes Arbitration

PY030053Y Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Government of Chile has invited the Government of Argentina to submit their points of disagreement on their border conflict in the southern region to a friendly country, or to the International Court. The invitation is contained in a note sent by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos to his Argentine counterpart, Gen Albano Harguindeguy, acting minister of foreign relations and worship.

The text of the note states:

Mr minister:

My government has learned of the conclusions made by the second commission which was created through the act signed by the presidents of Chile and Argentina in Puerto Montt on 20 February. These conclusions reveal that the commission was able to achieve positive results on some of the points submitted to its study. Thus, it was able to make proposals concerning the promotion of policies of physical integration and economic complementary action and also regarding the study of common interests in the Antarctic region.

2. [as heard] My government is pleased with these results and proposes, pursuant to the provisions of the Puerto Montt Act, that the two governments implement the appropriate international instruments.

3. My government has also learned that the commission was not able to make proposals on the final demarcation of the Chilean and Argentine jurisdiction in the southern region, a subject involving straight base lines.

These are highly significant issues. Their nature, terms and scope were highlighted through the letters exchanged by the presidents of the two republics, through the appropriate talks and negotiations, through the Puerto Montt Act, through many official statements and through the diplomatic notes exchanged, all of which was done after the notification of the award dictated in the controversy over the Beagle Channel region.

4. The questions raised by the two parties in relation to the Strait of Magellan are also still pending.

The Chilean invitation to the Argentine Government adds:

5. The general treaty of judicial settlement of controversies signed between our two countries on 5 April 1972 establishes the obligation for each party to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice every controversy which may arise between them and which has not been solved through direct negotiations.

As your excellency may recall, through notes dated 10 January and 8 February of this year, my government invited the Government of Argentina to establish in controversial subjects by mutual agreement those points, questions and disagreements on which the International Court of Justice should pass judgment.

As we received no reply from your government, my government deemed it appropriate to not insist upon it immediately and suspended the next steps mentioned in the above notes since other initiatives were made then which led to the signing of the Puerto Montt Act. Although this act in no way implied withdrawing this invitation, it created a specific system of negotiations.

6. My government regrets the fact that direct negotiations did not result, within the period established in the Puerto Montt Act, in proposals aimed at solving the subjects mentioned in point three of this note.

The Chilean note adds: Therefore, regarding these subjects, and pursuant to Article 4 of the above treaty, I have the honor of reiterating the invitation extended to your government to establish my mutual agreement those points, questions or disagreements about which the International Court of Justice will have to pass judgment.

7. As an alternative, and strictly reserving its right to avail itself of the judicial action established in the treaty, the Government of Chile considers that both parties could submit the controversial issues mentioned in point three to the mediation of a friendly government chosen by mutual agreement.

Should the Argentine Government now choose this peaceful means of solution, the Chilean Government invites it to finalize this possibility through regular diplomatic channels.

8. I am certain that the people and government of Argentina will be able to appreciate Chile's favorable disposition toward achieving adequate solutions to the pending problems.

9. Whatever the peaceful means of solution adopted, my government considers it essential to create an effective atmosphere of confidence and harmony between our two countries, free from the threat of force which in recent months has unfortunately disturbed the friendly relations existing between them.

I take this opportunity to express to you my highest, distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Hernan Cubillos, Chilean foreign minister

Argentine Ambassador Comments on Relations

PY0302Z9Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Nov (AFP)--Hugo Miatello, the Argentine ambassador in Chile, stated here today that relations between the two countries are normal, cordial.

He stated that no changes have resulted from the joint negotiations which concluded today on maritime demarcation in the Beagle Channel.

After a 1-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, Miatello stated that although there have been problems, Argentine-Chilean relations have always been cordial. He said: I hope the two countries will be integrated in the future based on their tradition and their common objective.

Argentine Delegation Discusses Arbitration

PY030159Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA)--A spokesman for the Argentine delegation to mixed commission No 2 told NOTICIAS by telephone this evening that the members of that delegation were discussing with officials of the embassy in Chile this evening the proposal of the Chilean Government to submit the southern border problem to new arbitration by a third party.

The spokesman reasserted that the Argentine negotiators did not return to Buenos Aires this evening, and he added that the Chilean proposal was being considered "very seriously."

Argentine Leaders Study Proposal

PY030154Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0120 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA)--It has been reported that the military committee has been holding an unscheduled meeting at government house since 2205.

Although no information was given on the meeting, which is attended by the president of the nation and the commanders of the three forces, it is believed that they are considering the unexpected Chilean Government proposal to submit their southern border conflict to the International Court of The Hague or to a third country.

Chilean Call for Arbitration Rejected

PY031055Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Argentine Government tonight tacitly rejected a Chilean proposal to submit the border conflict to arbitration by a third party. In a communique issued tonight at the end of an urgent meeting of the military committee, it is indicated that the appropriate means is direct negotiations and a call is made to the Chilean Government to arrive at a total agreement as soon as possible.

Argentina Issues Statement

PY031116Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0520 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text of statement released to the press by acting Foreign Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy in Buenos Aires at government house on 2 November at end of military committee meeting]

[Text] In view of the fact that circumstances have not permitted us to reach a broad agreement with the Chilean Government within the framework of the second mixed commission, established by the Puerto Montt Act and whose duties ended today, the Argentine Government considers it its duty to inform the national and international public of its position.

It is known that the Argentine Government declared null the declaration of the arbitral court and the decision of the British monarch, dated 25 January 1978, with regard to the Beagle Channel and that, consequently, it does not consider itself obliged to fulfill the decision. On that same date, the Argentine Government published a declaration with full information on the motives for the declaration of nullity and their bases, that is, the mistakes, omissions and excessive jurisdiction of the arbitral decision.

In view of this situation and by common agreement between the presidents of Chile and Argentina, a meeting was held in Puerto Montt where the act of the same name was signed on 20 February 1978. This act established a system of direct negotiations to be conducted through a mixed commission. These negotiations were to be divided in three stages: The first was aimed at establishing the necessary conditions of harmony and equity; the second was designed to examine concrete items for negotiation; the third was meant for the governments to examine the proposal of the second mixed commission and to agree upon the appropriate international mechanisms. The time granted for the first and second stages was 45 days and 6 months, respectively. Thus, the first mixed commission concluded its task successfully and issued a press communique on 6 April 1978. The proposals of the first stage were approved by the governments of Chile and Argentina, an approval which allowed the launching of the second stage by notes exchanged on 2 May 1978.

This negotiating process has been carried out without pause and throughout its development Argentina has maintained a sustained will toward conciliation and a sincere desire to attain a solution by peaceful means. However, this Argentine will to negotiate must be viewed within the framework of its firm decision to protect its territorial sovereignty and the rights stemming from the treaties signed with Chile in 1826 and 1855, confirmed and executed through the later treaties of 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Under these circumstances, the Argentine Government reasserts its belief that the most appropriate means for solving disagreements between the states is negotiations, such as established by the Puerto Montt Act. Thus, it has made a formal call to the Chilean Government by means of a note sent on 2 November 1978 to implement a total agreement on pending subjects as soon as possible.

Thus, Argentina reaffirms its historical course in international affairs and its traditional support for the peaceful solution of conflicts between states.

VIDELA NAMES FOUR NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PY031331Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1312 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla today appointed Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (ret) as foreign relations and worship minister; Dr Alberto Rodriguez (Varela) as justice minister; Rear Adm David de la Riva as defense minister; Dr Juan Llerena Amadeo as culture and education minister; and Rear Adm Jorge Fraga (ret) as social welfare minister.

The new ministers will be sworn in next Monday at 1200.

TASK FORCE SETS SAIL FROM PUERTO BELGRANO

PY031310Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 3 Nov--A task force sailed from the Puerto Belgrano naval base last night. The task force is comprised of the cruiser "General Belgrano" and an unknown number--three or four--destroyers. It appears that several support vessels have also sailed. Reportedly these units will join up with several submarines at some unknown location on the high seas.

No official information about the destination of these ships or the exercises they will carry out has been released yet.

TWO FRENCH CORVETTES ARRIVE IN PUERTO BELGRANO

PY031154Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Two French-made Corvettes which will be incorporated into the naval fleet arrived at the Puerto Belgrano naval base. This report was disclosed by the naval operations headquarters. The corvettes weigh 1,200 tons each and are equipped with missiles. Therefore, they can be used for two tasks: to patrol waters or to participate in military operations.

The naval operations headquarters reported that they would be tested during the next few days. Afterward, the navy will hold a ceremony for their official incorporation into the fleet.

SPANISH KING, QUEEN TO VISIT 24-28 NOVEMBER

PY011706Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA)--King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia will visit Argentina from 26-28 November, according to a diplomatic accord concluded between the governments of the two countries.

The arrival date for the Spanish monarchs was revealed today by a morning newspaper here.

During the monarchs' stay in Buenos Aires, the Argentine foreign minister and his Spanish counterpart will sign agreements on technical cooperation in the nuclear and administrative fields, as well as cultural and educational accords.

NEW CABINET REPORTEDLY TO TAKE OFFICE ON 6 NOVEMBER

PY030219Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] President Pereda's new cabinet will be sworn in next Monday at 2000, and this time most of its members will be officers.

The news agency LATIN has reviewed the cabinet reshuffle in a report sent abroad which will presumabley be published in newspapers throughout the world, particularly in neighboring countries.

The LATIN report states: The Bolivian armed forces will take control of President Juan Pereda Asbun's cabinet within the next few days after overcoming the first crisis in Pereda's government, whose fundamental mission is to democratize the country.

Reliable government sources stated today that the composition of the cabinet may be delayed until tomorrow due to administrative reasons. Reliable reports from military sources stated that 12 officers will join the 15-member cabinet, which was dissolved last night when the previous ministers collectively presented their resignations. Therefore, they added, only three ministries will remain under civilian responsibiliy, and the foreign, finance and energy and hydrocarbons ministries were mentioned as those in which the ministers will be confirmed.

According to these sources, the three civilian ministers will be Ricardo Anaya as foreign minister; Jorge Tamayo Ramos as finance minister; and Jaime Larrazabal as energy and hydrocarbons minister. Three officers from the former cabinet will keep their positions, according to rumors in official circles. They are Faustino Rico Toro as interior minister, Walter Castro Avendano as defense minister; and Guillermo Escobar Uri as agriculture and campesino affairs minister.

Now that the presidency of General Pereda has been accepted and the first crisis of his government has been overcome, the military's return to power in Bolivia will guarantee a definitive process aimed at a return to democracy, according to the military sources. The armed forces would revitalize the Bolivian Government's image at a time when the centennial of the Pacific war is approaching. In that conflict, Bolivia lost its maritime coast to Chile, from which Bolivia is now demanding an outlet to the sea.

Other sources viewed the militarization of the cabinet as a prelude to important economic measures which, due to their social repercussions, will demand strict control of power.

FSB LEADER CITES 'DEEP CONTRADICTIONS' IN REGIME

PY031250Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Report from Santa Cruz de la Sierra by Radio Panamericana correspondent--recorded]

[Excerpt] Carlos Valverde, national executive secretary of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], has made statements to the press saying that the cabinet crisis facing the present regime is a result of the deep contradictions existing within it. The political leader stated that the presence of civilians in the cabinet is not justified since it was the armed forces which took over power on 21 July.

GEISEL STRESSES CENTRIST COURSE OF GOVERNMENT

FY021331Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Before 120 representatives of the National Renewal Alliance gathered at the Anchieta Palace in Vitoria, Santa Catarina, President Geisel resorted to irony to report accusations made by the opposition: "The government is filled with corrupt people. I am a thief and my aides are thieves. We are all corrupt people." Then he added: "However, they did not bring up any real facts, any concrete fact which could be investigated and confirmed by the government."

The president said that he had already been accused of "being a socialist with well-defined leftist inclinations. This is a contradiction because the opposition has accused me of being rightist. Infact, I am neither a leftist nor a rightist, but I am a centrist with a great deal of social consciousness." He defined Brazilian capitalism as "neocapitalism" with a social orientation. That is to say that it is a capitalism stripped of merciless control and greed for profit, adding "only capitalism is capable of nurturing aspirations and creative capacity, but of course, a capitalism which must have human and social sensitivity."

The president said that the opposition is treading the road of desperation: "They are trying to launch a campaign for a constituent assembly which is uncalled for because the legislative branch has constituent power. They wanted to redemocratize things which never were democratic to begin with. They always had a foul mouth for the mliitary and ended up seeking a military candidate. Of course, we have problems with inflation, the cost of living, the organization of the country for the simple reason that Brazil is a country which is shaking itself up, growing in all directions. Consequently, problems do exist. The day in which our society no longer has problems will be an unhappy day, because where will we find the motivation for living?" The president then said: "Our adversaries never did anything, never presented a sensible project. Generally, they are defeatists, believing that Brazil is down at the bottom. They are incapable of recognizing the position that Brazil has achieved. Today, Brazil is the eighth country in productive capacity in the Western world. And it is the country with the most cohesive population internally. We have no dividing lines among our people and this is, in fact, the true Brazilian miracle, because no country in the world has the internal cohesiveness which Brazil has."

O ESTADO COMMENTS ON STATUS OF U.S. DOLLAR

FY022246Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Dollar and World Economic Stagnation"]

[Text] The United States, which tried so hard to demonetize gold because it was considered an inappropriate instrument for reserves in modern economies, should be very puzzled to see people trying to protect themselves with this precious metal as the dollar loses value. According to Lenin, its only use was for adorning public bathrooms. Despite the thinking of financiers, the people trust only this reserve metal, which has kept its value as the dollar has lost its day by day. This should force financiers to think again, since they were the ones who wanted to impose as the standard of the international monetary system, a dollar whose value is sliding downwards steadily.

We can visualize the position of the dollar by imagining a world in which the length of the meter grows shorter every day at the capricious whim of the United States. The present situation of the international monetary system is causing serious damage to the world economy. However, in the United States the day before yesterday business circles were more concerned over transactions on the New York Stock Exchange than over the devaluation of the dollar, which, however, was the main reason for the stock market slump.

Opening the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Orlando, Florida, recently, President Jimmy Carter reaffirmed before 4,000 delegates from all over the world his willingness to respect demands to strengthen the dollar as an international currency. After 1 October, the U.S. President succeeded in imposing his energy and fiscal programs on Congress, and appointed one of his advisers to take charge of anti-inflationary policy. The U.S. trade balance showed a slight improvement, but the rate of inflation climbed. It is doubtful that Carter's program can produce results over the short term, and nobody believes it possible for the U.S. economy to improve noticeably before 1980.

The steady devaluation of the dollar (in less than 2 years the value of the dollar against the yen has dropped from 300 to 175) causes great apprehension in world markets, because in effect all U.S. dollar reserves are shrinking. In fact, there is a general decrease in buying power around the world which can worsen the economic crisis. And more important perhaps is the fact that the devaluation of the dollar can provide OPEC countries with justification to substantially hike oil prices in the midst of a politically unfavorable climate.

Probably the prospect of an increase in oil prices has in recent days contributed to weakening the dollar even more. However, the Washington government has taken no action to stem this devaluation. Up until now, the U.S. Government has done nothing but try to raise interest rates in the domestic market in the hope of attracting capital to the United States. However, the U.S. Government could have sought help from the IMF (in which the United States has freely available close to $4 billion dollars) or it could have resorted to the swap agreements it has with European central banks with a potential of $22 billion dollars. Washington chose to leave each country to its own devices to protect itself against devaluation of the dollar, forcing central banks to buy dollars in operations with a highly inflationary effect.

The devaluation of the dollar affects Brazil, whose income as well as parts of its reserve is to a large degree in dollars. However, the goods Brazil needs to buy are priced in strong currencies. If this situation continues much longer, the United States will be forced to use an international currency to cover the deficit in its international transactions with a currency of stable value.

FOREIGN PLOT AGAINST NUCLEAR PROGRAM CLAIMED

PY021815Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 78 p 26 PY

[Text] Brasilia--"It is quite obvious that there is an intentional campaign against Brazil's nuclear program. News of the program only takes into account the interests of those countries which are opposed to Brazil's nuclear program." This statement was made yesterday by Col Luiz Francisco Ferreira, adviser to the mines and energy minister on nuclear affairs, when discussing the report that Furnas had "silenced" the fact that a geological fault is under the site of Angra 1.

Colonel Ferreira indicated that reports of this kind are baseless and added that "by this time the United States and the USSR must be having a good laugh, thinking that they have attained their goal, which is to throw a wrench into the works."

Minister Shigeaki Ueki's adviser believes that the time will come when the government no longer will bother to answer these charges "because they have been cropping up in the newspapers every 2 weeks".

Colonel Ferreira indicated that the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) is responsible for approving the construction of powerplants, and therefore for giving any explanation about land irregularities. He added that Brazil's nuclear program is being viewed from the wrong angle. "This program," he indicated, "is for the future, for our children and our grandchildren."

He said: "Now we are learning how to do things and we are still going to make many mistakes; however, we will go on. We must develop this program because there is no other way out."

Colonel Ferreira believes that discussion of the program and the nuclear agreement must be carried out with the scientific community and not with the people "who know nothing about the matter and do not read the newspapers."

Discussing the advantages of the nuclear program in an article written for this month's issue of the national defense magazine [REVISTA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL], Colonel Ferreira indicated that the main result will not be the 10,000 mw of installed power at the beginning of the 1990's. "That might be just a byproduct. The important thing is that Brazil will be prepared to face the energy situation after 1990."

He indicated that "by then, all the details of the manufacturing and assembly of the PWR-type light water reactors will be fully known to us. Our own industry will be ready and we will be able to build two, three or more reactors per year. Our technicians will be trained and the controlling organization, the CNEN, will have a large amount of experience in granting licenses to build nuclear powerplants."

The colonel agrees that currently used reactors, with the exception of the fast breeders which are still at the development stage, consume a great deal of uranium, whose worldwide reserves are limited. He believes that these reactors will be surpassed by the second decade of the next century.

"However, it is also true that for the time being the world has not been able to devise anything better to get through the period of scarce energy which separates us from the time of fusion reactors and the much talked-about use of hydrogen as a source of energy," said Colonel Ferreira in his article.

HANDLING OF DECISION ON ITAIPU TURBINES CRITICIZED

PY022310Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A Not Quite Diplomatic Decision"]

[Text] Although technically and economically advisable, the decision of Paraguy and Brazil to increase from 18 to 20 the number of turbines at Itaipu was kicked around with confirmations and denials in government circles of both countries so much that it will only serve to make more difficult the talks being held with Argentina on the hydroelectric utilization of the Parana River. Technical and economic arguments justifying that change can be presented, proving that the operation of Corpus--the Argentine project--will not be handicapped in the least, but, on the contrary, benefitted by an agreement on plant operations to be signed in the future. But it will be extremely difficult to convince the Argentine public--biased against the Brazilian-Paraguayan project--of the technical advantages of the decision taken by Brasilia and Asuncion.

What could have been done through normal diplomatic channels was not done. We broke every rule of diplomacy by making public the lack of understanding within the government and by revealing hesitations which can only damage the confidence which Brazil enjoys abroad. In fact, Brazil and Paraguay had always asserted that Itaipu would have 18 turbines, and the difficult negotiations with Argentina always referred to that number. It does not help much now to resort to rhetoric to demonstrate that, when we spoke of 18 turbines, we were talking about turbines "in operation" and in order to give assurance that we will maintain the same flow downstream of Itaipu. It will also be of little help to guarantee in a note signed by the two countries, that the two new turbines to be installed will only go into operation when necessary to replace others undergoing maintenance or repair. [paragraph continues]

It is important to know why that guarantee was not given before, because this problem was the subject of confirmations and denials by several Brazilian ministers during the ceremony marking diversion of the Parana River.

Nobody can deny--not even Argentine experts--that the arguments in favor of the installation of two spare turbines at Itaipu are completely acceptable from the technical and economic viewpoint. Technically, at least one of the turbines of the whole set will have to be stopped for observation or repair every year or year and a half. Also for technical considerations--since under the agreement with Paraguay, half of the plant's turbines will operate at 50 cycles and the other half at 60 cycles--we will have to stop not one but two units, thus considerably reducing the plant's generating capacity unless two spare units are installed. Again from the technical standpoint, the number of turbines installed at Itaipu will not affect in the least the operation of Corpus, provided Paraguay and Brazil can guarantee an average steady water flow. The need to have two spare turbines at Itaipu to insure the constant power level possible at maximum load is also justifiable from the economic standpoint, because the important factors for the operation of a hydroelectric plant are its output, its load factor and its average annual generating capacity. To insure Itaipu's maximum output it must have the equipment necessary to comply with those requirements, and this will not be possible if two units must be stopped every year or year and a half for 20 to 30 days.

Therefore, technically and economically the position of Brazil and Paraguay is justifiable: trying to obtain, without handicapping other projects, the maximum energy from a project whose price tag is estimated today at $8 billion [as published]. What cannot be understood is the strange form in which this was done: announcing the installation of two spare units only a few days after President Geisel spoke of 18 turbines at the diversion of the Parana River.

That series of misunderstandings and denials is detrimental to our credibility and worsens the already tense relations between Brazil and Argentina, thus creating a situation which is not in the interest of any of the River Plate countries. We acted wrongly when we did not need to. We allowed domestic misunderstandings to spread abroad, misunderstandings which should have been worked out within government circles, and the results of this can only be negative--as was the leakage of internal disagreements for Argentina in the case of its conflict with Chile.

If by acting this way Brazil and Paraguay intended to show their strength and dictate the rules of the game to be followed in utilization of the Parana River along the common border, they could not have chosen a worse time or a less appropriate occasion. This is not the way to find solutions to international problems. Diplomacy cannot work by changing positions taken publicly and definitively. Changing attitudes works domestically if at all, and only in some instances--never in relations between friendly countries which need to maintain that friendship at whatever price.

METALLURGIC WORKERS AGREE TO 58-PERCENT WAGE HIKE

PY021748Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 2 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)--Metallurgic workers from Sao Paulo and Guarulhos obtained partial success with the strike declared a few days ago. They have accepted a 58-percent pay hike offered by management and suspended the strike. The official limit on increases is 41 percent and the workers had asked for 70 percent. Since the suspension of the strike, almost 250,000 (half of the total) metallurgic workers returned to work today in Sao Paulo and Guarulhos.

UEKI HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN COUNTERPART

PY021323Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 78 p 33 PY

[Text] Tehran--Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki met yesterday with Iranian Energy Minister Jahangir Mahd-Mina to analyze the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the technology and electricity-generating sectors.

The two ministers also exchanged viewpoints on future contacts on energy matters between the Brazilian and Iranian governments. The ambassadors of the two countries attended this meeting.

POLISH TRADE UNDER SECRETARY WILL VISIT 6 NOV

PY031220Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Nov 78 p 16 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Polish Under Secretary of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Antoni Karas will come to Brazil on Monday in order to encourage bilateral Polish-Brazilian trade. According to the Polish Embassy, Karas seeks to purchase Brazilian iron ore or exchange it for coal.

The Polish under secretary will meet with Industries and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa and Transport Minister Dyseu Nogueira.

The commercial attache of the Polish Embassy, Zbigniev Kwiczak, recalled that these meetings with Brazilian officials are the continuation of talks started last July.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING SUSPENDED--Rio de Janeiro--The president of the Regional Electoral Court of Rio de Janeiro State has announced that electoral campaigning on radio and television has been suspended throughout the entire State of Rio de Janeiro because the parties were not abiding by the pertinent electoral law. He said that TV and radio campaigning will be resumed as soon as the parties make their campaigns conform to the law. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Oct 78 PY]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 26 Oct (AFP)--Gen Araken de Oliveira, president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation, reported here today that in 1979 Brazil will produce between 210,000 and 220,000 barrels of petroleum daily. Current daily production this year swings between 168,000 and 170,000 barrels, while overall production during the first 9 months of 1978 totaled 45,134,815 barrels. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 27 Oct 78 PY]

LOAN FOR ELETROBRAS--Frankfurt, FRG, 27 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian Power Companies [ELETROBRAS] has been granted a loan of more than $250 million by a consortium of banks led by the Campagnie Financiere de la Deutsche Bank, AG, Luxembourg, according to a bank communique published here today. The funds will be used to finance the Itaparica hydroelectric plant. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Oct 78 PY]

INVITATION TO FUKUDA--Tokyo--Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Cammon de Sa yesterday handed Japanese chief cabinet secretary Shintaro Abe an invitation for Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to visit Brazil. Minister Calmon de Sa left Japan for the United States yesterday. During his 4-day visit to Japan he had contacts with Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, Economic Planning Agency Director General Kiichi Miyazawa and Toshio Doko, president of the Keidanren organization which represents the biggest industrial and financial groups of Japan. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Oct 78 p 20 PY]

NAVAL SQUADRON SCHEDULED TO REACH BEAGLE CHANNEL 3 NOVEMBER

PY021606Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Chile, 2 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--The Chilean Navy battle squadron under the command of Vice Adm Raul Lopez is supposed to reach Puerto Williams, the southernmost region of the world, located at the entrance to the Beagle Channel by today.

Chilean Navy units were deployed toward the southern region at the beginning of this week for exercises which were called routine summertime training and instruction, according to information released. These exercises involved Puerto Montt, Calbuco, Curaco de Velez, Ancud and Castro. The squadron divided and, in each port they entered, the navy units were received with a great display of joy by the population.

Adm Raul Lopez stated in Puerto Montt that these are joint exercises involving planes and submarines and that the docking of the units in Puerto Montt was due to the need to give the personnel a rest and to show the Chileans who live in this area that the navy was fulfilling its duty of preserving national sovereignty.

Navy Denies Squadron Near Channel

PY030226Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean Navy denied here today that the national squadron is near the Beagle Channel. A communique released by the Chilean Navy's Public Relations Department indicated that the squadron is in the Puerto Montt zone, 1,058 km south of here, taking a rest after participating in exercises off central Chile.

Press reports recently indicated that the Chilean squadron was near the Beagle Channel, a crucial point in the Chilean-Argentine border conflict.

Calm Reported at Beagle Channel

PY030110Y Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Calm prevails in Puerto Williams, where the naval base at Beagle Channel is located. But the inhabitants are very surprised at the sudden change in Argentina's anti-Chilean campaign [words indistinct]. The warmongering propaganda regarding the dispute with Chile was abruptly replaced with soft music and Argentine folk music, according to reports received from Puerto Williams [words indistinct].

(Gaston Blouquet), commander of the Puerto Williams naval base, reported that the units of the national navy have not yet arrived at the base [words indistinct].

PINOCHET DENIES INTEREST IN ATLANTIC DURING INTERVIEW

PY022346Y Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 27 Oct 78 p 14 PY

[Excerpts] "To Chile, the Pacific Ocean is the natural outlet for communication and trade with Asia, where more than 1 billion persons live. Therefore, it is not interested in advancing into or having sovereignty in the Atlantic." President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte gave this answer when a SOMOS correspondent asked if Chile were interested in having a presence in the Atlantic waters in the southernmost part of the hemisphere.

The interview was held at 1100 last Wednesday in the meeting room of the government junta, located on the 22d floor of the Diego Portales Building. "And I am going to tell you why Chile is not interested in the Atlantic," added the chief of state, eyeing the correspondent attentively. "Which is more interesting for you; looking toward the Atlantic or toward the Pacific? The Pacific is the ocean of the future, its basin has the necessary means of communication and the larger part of the world's population lives in this area--more than 1 billion Asians, who in order to eat and live will have to contact those of us who live on the other side of this ocean. This is why I say that the Atlantic does not interest me."

Pinochet repeated to SOMOS that he is confident about the possibility of a direct agreement. "The atmosphere is saturated with rumors which seem to be circulated by a dark force, but even if a direct agreement is not achieved there are still ways of seeking a solution, such as the legal way or a meeting with General Videla," he remarked. Here there is a discrepancy with the thinking of the Argentine delegation as expressed through Etcheverry Boneo, who said in Pudahuel that President Videla believes "that the current negotiations are the last peaceful method for seeking a peaceful solution."

Ending the interview, Pinochet added: "Many things are said. It is said that the islands were occupied, that the talks had failed, that we are going to hand over two islands" (Barnevelt and Evout) "and that troops are being mobilized in Chile. All of it is false. An armed confrontation between two sister nations would be an incredible madness."

A madness which it is in his hands to prevent before 2 November.

EL MERCURIO ATTACKS OUTSIDE 'ENEMIES OF PEACE'

FY031211Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 3 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Nov (AFP)--The daily EL MERCURIO stated today that "interests opposed to both Chile's and Argentina's are engaged in firing up the serious conflict between the two nations."

In its Friday issue the influential morning daily indicated that the enemies of peace must be rejected by the two nations. It added that violent solutions cannot take place between Chile and Argentina.

"It would be wicked and diabolical," stated the newspaper, "for one of them to provoke an armed confrontation when the doors are open for a peaceful solution."

The daily added that an honorable, equitable and rational solution requires the ruling of a third party which should base it on law, and this third party is established by the treaty [not further identified]: The Hague International Court.

Yesterday Chile and Argentina concluded direct negotiations concerning maritime jurisdiction in the Beagle Channel without reaching any concrete solution of the problem.

NEWSCAST REPORTS NEAR-PANDEMONIUM IN ARGENTINA

FY021757Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Nov 78 FY

[Text] A wave of speculation spread through Buenos Aires this morning. [Words indistinct] the Argentine peso, the stock exchange fell and housewives ran to supermarkets and shops to buy supplies, fearing a war with Chile.

From the early hours of the morning, Argentines [words indistinct] those who had some savings hastened to withdraw them, forming crowds in front of banks. They tried to change Argentine pesos for food, gold or dollars. This sparked a speculation wave which resulted in an increase of the dollar, which is experiencing bad times in other world markets. The dollar exchange rate in Argentina today was (?900 to 1,000) Argentine pesos. That is almost [number indistinct] more than that of last week.

But the cause of this is brought on not only by the situation with Chile but also because of the crisis now threatening President Jorge Rafael Videla's government. Argentina has had no cabinet for 3 days and it is believed that only tomorrow will Videla be able to seek a new formula to restructure a new [word indistinct] of close advisers.

The Argentine public, which is experiencing an international and domestic crisis, is quite alarmed over what has been happening in the last few days. The Argentine press today carried extensive information on the crisis with Chile. It notes that the deadline ends tonight at 2400, and that the Chilean fleet is in the southern region. Many extremely theatrical reports stated that the Argentine people are now living their last day of peace.

These kinds of reactions have naturally increased [words indistinct] public opinion which is trying to buy anything by paying speculative prices. [words indistinct] many housewives complained about the situation and expressed fear for the destinies of their husbands and sons.

This scene in Argentina is cause for humor in Chile. In Santiago the situation in banks and supermarkets was completely normal. Exchange houses registered normal operations and [words indistinct].

REACTION TO ARGENTINE PLUTONIUM PLANS MUTED

PY022327Y Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 27 Oct 78 p 10 PY

[Text] While the U.S. Government position regarding the announced construction of a plutonium reprocessing plant in Argentina is well known, the subject brought very moderate reaction from government circles and news media in Santiago, Chile.

A spokesman for the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission [Comision Chilena de Energia Nuclear--CCED] called Washington's insinuation "correct," but then refused to give an opinion regarding the Argentine organization's plans to promote autonomous development in the field.

The Chilean press, meanwhile, was reserved. EL MERCURIO, the dean of the Santiago newspapers, only published President Carter's reaction when he learned of the statement attributed to Admiral Castro Madero. The other publications simply ignored the two statements.

Chile has two nuclear plants on its territory. One, located in "La Reina," was purchased from Great Britain. It is a 5,000 kw mtr (material testing reactor) experimental reactor. The nuclear fuel is uranium 235,80-percent enriched, moderated and cooled with ordinary water.

Another nuclear plant, located in the "La Aguirre" area, is similar to that at "La Reina." It is a pool type with 20 kw of nominal power. Located 30 km west of Santiago, its instrumentation and equipment were imported from France and Spain. Chile uses these reactors for research in the use of nuclear energy, with a view to the future tied to the uranium reserves found in Cuquicamata and El Teniente.

POSITION SUPPORTING RIO PROTOCOL REASSERTED

PA021950Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Ecuador's position regarding the Rio de Janeiro protocol [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] is clear and permanent and in line with the juridical tradition of the continent and the fundamental principles of the inter-American system, spokesmen for the Ecuadorean Foreign Affairs Ministry have said.

In view of statements attributed by an international news agency to Col Jaime Lavin, general director of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, in regard to the Rio de Janeiro protocol, authorized spokesmen of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry said that Ecuador's position on this matter is clear. It was permanently set forth by the Foreign Ministry and is well known in the Americas.

Lavin said on Tuesday that one of the principles of Chile's foreign policy is respect for the treaties. He made the statement which questioned about the situation between Peru and Ecuador in light of the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

The Foreign Ministry spokesmen said that Ecuador's position is consistent with the continent's juridical tradition and with the fundamental principles of the inter-American system. They ended by stating that the Ecuadorean people's rights and interests are unrenouceable and that Ecuador will resort to all peaceful means to find a just and realistic solution to this controversy that would be in tune with such rights and interests.

ATTEMPTED RECONCILIATION OF LIBERAL PARTY FACTIONS FAILS

PA020256Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Attempts at Liberal Party reconciliation have failed amid a wave of expectations about the legal future of the factions which today began a battle of arguments to obtain legal recognition from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Adolfo Callejas, the national director elected at the party assembly in Ambato, dramatically announced that the talks with the sector led by Ignacio Hidalgo have been canceled since Hidalgo did not come to the meeting scheduled for this afternoon. We cannot continue with this game in front of the country, Callejas said. Callejas has been the main promoter of a conciliatory dialog that began last week. Hidalgo apparently declined at the last minute to attend the scheduled meeting, showing that he is confident of the results that his faction will obtain at the electoral tribunal. The unexplainable attitude of Dr Hidalgo ended Callejas' patience, forcing him to opt for a legal battle to obtain recognition.

NO PARTY ALLIANCES PERMITTED FOR ELECTION OF DEPUTIES

PA020248Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] In an interview published in the magazine CAMBIO, Government Minister Bolivar Jarrin said that alliances of political parties will not be permitted for the election of deputies to be held on 8 April along with the runoff presidential elections.

Jarrin also ruled out the possibility that illiterates might vote in the 8 April elections, arguing that the process of giving the illiterates cedulas would take at least 10 months and require considerable expenditures. This would delay the process to return to a de jure state. Asked by the magazine CAMBIO to comment on the elections and political parties law, the minister described it as a challenge to the political organizations, which have to show they have popular support for their continued operation.

LEFTISTS, APRISTS CLASH AT LEGISLATIVE PALACE

PA021959Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (LATIN)--Members of leftist political groups were involved in a shootout early this morning with the security force of the Aprist Party of Peru, supported by civil police, at the doors of the Legislative Palace. Some persons were injured and others arrested.

The shooting lasted about 20 minutes while inside the palace the Constituent Assembly was debating on a motion urging Argentina and Chile to seek a peaceful solution to their dispute over the Beagle Channel. Troops from the special services unit (USE) ended the incident by throwing tear gas grenades. Policemen on duty at the Legislative Palace reported that some persons, whom they did not identify, were injured in the skirmish. Those arrested have been turned over to the State Security Division.

Supporters of leftist movements had held a public rally in the evening at which the main speaker was Nicaraguan poet-priest Ernesto Cardenal. Afterwards, a large group advanced along Colmena Avenue and entered San Martin Plaza, placing themselves in front of the exclusive Club Nacional where they chanted political slogans.

At the head of the march near the Legislative Palace were Socialist Constituent Assembly members Genaro Ledesma and Antonio Meza Cuadra, who had accompanied Cardenal during the demonstration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Ledesma and Meza Cuadra entered the palace and hundreds of demonstrators attempted to follow them. When they were refused entry, the demonstrators withdrew to launch an armed attack.

The attack was repelled by the security force of the Aprist Party, which was later reinforced with civil guards who prevented the group from entering the chamber where members of the assembly were holding a secret session. In the course of the shooting, other demonstrators armed with sticks and stones destroyed the headlights of vehicles belonging to assembly members as well as large display windows of the National Businessmen's Corporation building. With the arrival of uniformed policemen the crowd fled along Abancay Avenue, hurling stones at closed businesses while shouting criticism of the military government and protests against the high cost of living.

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

PA020420Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Speech by Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill over national radio and television network on 1 November 1978]

[Text] I want to use this direct means to reach you as foreign minister at a time when the development of the international situation in South America requires that all Peruvians know the government's objectives in international relations and trust that our policy of peace, cooperation and friendship responds to convictions and interests stemming from the genuine needs of the country.

Some news agencies whose views are disseminated in Peru and other Latin American countries have been speculating regarding Peru's eventual participation in an alleged warlike conflict which the news sources locate in the southern cone of the hemisphere. This national and international speculation--often inspired by dangerous sensationalism--has implanted a generalized rising climate of concern regarding the conclusions that they want to draw from the tension which two fraternal countries are experiencing as a result of a regrettable problem between them.

When asked during a recent news conference about the possibility of a conflict in the southern cone, the president of the republic reiterated the peaceful intentions that inspire Peru's foreign policy, hoping that the possibility will not materialize either in the southern cone or anywhere else in the great Latin American homeland.

This government's decision to undertake any international action is consistent with Peru's desire for peace and integration and substantially incompatible with any aggressive intention. We do not foresee the danger that our country might be the focus of any aggression unless level-headedness and commonsense stop guiding the international conduct of other states.

Due to the well-known ties that link us to Argentina and Chile, as well as the friendly contribution which they opportunely afforded at a time of difficulty with other countries, Peru feels honestly called to respond with its most positive contribution to promote understanding between them and friendship among all peoples of Latin America. Therefore, the only effect that the Beagle Channel dispute can have on Peru is to reaffirm once more our genuine interest in peace.

I want to reiterate before you that Peru has the determined intention of maintaining, within the framework of respect for the sacred principles of international law, the most cordial relations with its neighbors as well as with the other nations of the world. It has no desire for expansion or territorial encroachment. It just wants to devote all its efforts to constructing a coherent national mission and destiny.

In line with these intentions, Peru has made continuous efforts on behalf of peaceful coexistence among states which have been translated into initiatives and positions in all areas of its international activity. It suffices to cite as an example the tangible recognition which the Ayacucho declaration is receiving as the basis for actions as diverse and important as the recent Washington statement promoted by Venezuela and the subsequent meeting held in Mexico on the prohibition and restriction of the most sophisticated conventional weapons. The relationship between the Ayacucho declaration and the recent agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to begin talks in Mexico to limit the transfer of conventional arms to Latin American should be highlighted.

I cannot hide from you the immense difficulties entailed in effective progress in the complex area of disarmament in a world which still has not been able to overcome the appetite for power and mistrust in an international system dominated by the big powers and their determined arms policy, particularly in the risky nuclear field and in that of the massive sale of conventional weapons to developing countries.

It is precisely the need to reach a necessary consensus among countries with varying national interests and in some cases opposing interests that our policy has led us to urge the nations of the region to reach multilateral understandings which permit a joint and progressive reduction of national defense spending. I know that sometimes one doubts official statements, attributing ulterior motives to them. I find, however, no reason to distrust what I am saying now about our real peaceful feelings, which have been historically interrupted only when we have been attacked or provoked by inadmissible actions.

Peru is experiencing a difficult period which it is determined to overcome within the shortest possible time through the united effort of all its children. Peaceful coexistence is consistent with this objective because peace is the precondition for constructing the welfare of every nation.

Our country is rich in natural resources of all kinds--including oil--perhaps more so than some neighboring countries. We have a vast territory which legitimately belongs to us in its entirety, but which we have still not been able to occupy or exploit fully.

To do so we need to remain aloof from any situation that might jeopardize the security which development requires. The policy of friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries and the farsighted national defense policy which we have followed allow us to insure peace for our people and feel a tranquillity which will not be upset by any of our actions abroad.

Nothing will harm the fundamental objectives which our government has outlined: The institutionalization of a genuine democracy and Peru's economic recovery, now materializing through negotiations which will begin within the next few days in Paris in order to restructure our foreign debt.

Since the dispute between Argentina and Chile is taking place at the same time as the beginning of the centennial of the Pacific war, efforts are being made to use its upcoming commemoration to commit Peru to a form of conduct which it neither needs nor has chosen.

Therefore, I deem it my duty to say, with the loftiness and calmness which this painful time in Peru's history requires, that this historic date should move today's generations to respectful remembrance of the grandeur and contradictions [contradicciones] of Peruvians at that time and the national spirit which they interpreted.

It is our duty to prevent this event of such profound significance in our history from having implications that are completely contrary to real national interests or whimsical positions from twisting its genuine emotional and moral value. The peace which we ardently seek is not i Peru the result of a so-called circumstantial weakness, but the result of a conscientious and deliberate decision.

The special nature of the work which the foreign ministries are undertaking does not incline them toward making frequent pronouncements or statements to large national groups. This is due to various international policy reasons and to the fact that the usual interlocutors are normally other entities, that is, friendly countries which must always be treated delicately and deferentially. The reserved and discreet style of the responsible and professional exercise of the delicate functions which pertain to the diplomatic service of Peru often imposes silence on us, a silence which should not be interpreted as indicative of the desire to hold back information to which the public is entitled.

However, I wanted to address you today briefly for the reasons I have outlined and which I trust will fulfill the wholesome purpose of clarifying some fundamental aspects of our country's international position and denying the reports whose purported scope can alter the normal rate of national activity.

I hope you have been able to understand the nature of the efforts which we have been making to achieve national objectives as far as Peru's international policy is concerned. It is carried out in line with the guidelines and directions set forth by the president of the republic.

In the tasks intended to achieve those objectives, the lofty national interests are and will always be present above any political banner. The search for national coherence and the unity of Peruvians will continue with these objectives.

Therefore it is particularly pleasant to highlight the motion submitted at dawn today and duly approved by the Constitutent Assembly for the sake of peace in the hemisphere. The motion does honor to it and precisely reflects the spirit of national unity which imbues all Peruvians in projecting the nation on the international level.

I want to conclude by saying that our only goal and objective, as were those of our distinguished forebears, is guided by a single, lovely name: Peru, Peru and only Peru.

TRINIDAD-REGISTERED SHRIMP TRAWLERS SEIZED

FL022010Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Oct 78 p 1 FL

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Armed Venezuelan border guards seized four locally registered deep sea trawlers over the past six days for poaching barely two weeks after they had warned Cedros Pirogue operators to stay out of their waters or be shot.

The shrimp trawlers based at sea lots in Port-of-Spain were taken at gunpoint by the Guardia Nacional using "The Greyhound," one of the navy's 16 coastal patrol boats operating in the Gulf of Paria and Columbus Channel.

The trawlers were taken to Pedernales, a fishing village in the Orinoco delta and the territorial office of the Guardia Nacional in Amaruco.

Two boats--Dancer Boy and Sun King--were picked up last Monday and the other--Colombia and the Akowois--on Wednesday for shrimping in Venezuela's waters without permission.

Dancer Boy and Sun King, however, were released and are now docked at sea lots. The owners of the Akowois and the Colombia are in Pedernales negotiating the release of their boats.

There seems to be conflicting reports on the precise location of trawlermen at the time they were caught poaching. Two trawlers' owners, however, conceded that they were actually fishing in Venezuelan waters when the gun-toting border guards surprised them.

Reports from the two freed boats are that the crew of eight were not jailed but placed under guard in their own trawlers at the Guardia's river office.

So far no details of the fate of the two boats in custody are forthcoming. On Thursday, the Venezuelan consulate issued letters to the owners granting them permission to travel into Pedernales to negotiate the release of their boats.

The latest incident in the fishing war in the gulf comes in the wake of fisheries commissioners from Trinidad and Tobago and the South American republic meeting to hammer out the final terms of a bilateral joint venture fishing agreement.

The treaty makes no provision for deep sea trawlers to operate in the rich shrimp banks of the Orinoco delta.

Yesterday the ambassador of Venezuela in Port-of-Spain, Dr. Abdelkader Marquez assessed the situation as "very ticklish and tension-filled but stressed that his government had strict conservation laws and could not make any compromise with poachers.

As a matter of fact, "some of our own trawlers are held when found shrimping in restricted zones," explained the ambassador.

He reiterated that deep sea trawlers must not operate on the Orinoco banks for they would do untold damage to the seabed, the spawning ground of the white shrimp.

COSTA RICA

CIVIL GUARD SENT TO BORDER FOR CLEANUP OPERATION

PA030131Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Ministry officials confirmed to ACAN-EFE today that a considerable number of Costa Rican Civil Guards were dispatched to the border with Nicaragua last night. The officials said that their mission is to investigate a number of reports to the effect that there are members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the region.

The Civil Guards will carry out a "cleanup operation" similar to one undertaken 3 weeks ago in which at least 75 Sandinists were arrested. The Sandinists are seeking to remove Gen Anastasio Somoza from the Nicaraguan presidency and to do away with his government apparatus.

Meanwhile, an official at the Penas Blancas customs office (on the Costa Rican side of the border) said that a Nicaraguan Air Force plane penetrated Costa Rican airspace Tuesday up to a distance of 1 km. Rumors of new Sandinist attacks on the Nicaraguan Army continued to spread in both Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

REPORTS OF GUERRILLA CAMPS IN NORTH BEING INVESTIGATED

PA030232Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Detachments of the public force have been sent to the country's northern area in light of reports about the possible installation of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] training camps. The government has adopted the measure since it has always said that it maintains a neutral position regarding the conflict between the National Guard and the FSLN in Nicaragua.

Yesterday, Interior Ministry authorities ordered the deployment of the first group of members of the public force. A second group was sent today, Interior Ministry sources reported. Although they have nothing concrete so far, Interior Ministry officials have reports which indicate that there are at least two training camps in the border zone.

It has been learned among FSLN circles that preparations for the so-called great offensive against Somoza's regime continue. They indicate that they have enough weapons, but that up to a few days ago they lacked training camps since the number of combatants has almost tripled following the September events. Most of the combatants are being trained in these camps located in the Nicaraguan mountains. They are being trained in the use of the weapons seized during various operations staged by guerrilla cells in the Nicaraguan cities, it was reported.

Interior Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre Martin said this afternoon that the situation at the northern border is completely calm. He said that the situation in the Penas Blancas sector, along the entire border with Nicaragua and in the whole country, is completely normal.

The public force is investigating reports that Sandinist groups are camped near the border area. The reports have not been confirmed, but it has been stated that the government will act in accordance with international treaties and laws and will not permit the use of Costa Rican territory for the organization of armed attacks against any neighboring country. It was reported that the reports are being thoroughly investigated, and any person carrying out guerrilla activities will be arrested.

BRIEFS

REVENUE FROM EXPORTS--Costa Rica's exports for the first 8 months of 1978 totaled $595 million, according to a Central Bank report. The greatest portion of this revenue, $223 million, came from coffee exports. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA]

GUATEMALA

CASTILLO PLEASED WITH MEDIATION IN NICARAGUA

PA091709Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that he is pleased with the Guatemalan, U.S. and Dominican mediation of the political crisis in Nicaragua. According to Valdez, the mediation work has been positive and has resulted in an easing of tension between the warring political sectors of that Central American nation.

Nevertheless, the Guatemalan press has criticized the government for allowing Guatemala to participate in the Nicaraguan mediating commission. The opposition has repeatedly accused the government of playing into Somoza's hands. Alfredo Obiols Gomez, former Guatemalan foreign minister, is Guatemala's representative in the mediating commission.

BRIEFS

HOUSING PROJECT INVESTMENT--Guatemala City, 28 Oct (AFP)--Prince Ali Khan, president of the Interland Overseas Development, said here today that his company will invest heavily in housing in Guatemala. His company will also work with the Guatemalan tourist institute in training personnel to work in this field. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 28 Oct 78 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Guatemala City, 25 Oct (LATIN)--Col Ernesto Paiz Novales has been appointed Guatemalan ambassador to Spain. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0302 GMT 26 Oct 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA REMARKS IN 2 NOVEMBER INTERVIEW REPORTED

PA030346Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza said today "I will leave power if taken ill" in an interview with a Costa Rican television station. "If I became ill I would leave my post and would be replaced by the president of the Congress until the two legislative chambers decide on the person they want to appoint," he added.

On another subject he admitted "we are purchasing large amounts of arms and this will affect some development programs," but pointed out "I am not afraid of a subversive attack. We are prepared. Somoza minimized the importance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] [words indistinct] will continue to harass us as long as it [the FSLN] has the support of those governments of which we are all aware." For the first time since the latest conflict began he mentioned casualty figures, saying "a little over a thousand have died." He charged: "The groups who oppose me do not have the support of the people of Nicaragua. The opposition groups which want a dialog will have one."

On the other hand, Somoza praised his military organization because, he said, "We are ready to insure respect for the (?laws and the) institutions."

Somoza also harshly criticized Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica. "Panama and Venezuela are helping those groups of rebels. They are giving them weapons and are using Costa Rica as a place for those activities." The president admitted that there is now enmity between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but appealed to Costa Rica so that there would not be a return to the period when the relationship between the two countries was very strained. Somoza attacked President of Venezuela Carlos Andres Perez for "speaking of genocide without even knowing the meaning of the word."

The Nicaraguan head of state also admitted that there had been airspace violations by Nicaraguan planes, but that "it occurred involuntarily and the pilots were severely reprimanded."

In the interview Somoza stressed: "If I were in bad health I would not hesitate to leave power, but I am in good health and in prime condition to continue until 1981."

EDEN PASTORA ALERTS COUNTRYMEN TO 'IMMINENT' OFFENSIVE

PA021505Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Nov 78 pp 1, 18 PA

[By Antonio Graell; special report for CRITICA from Sandinist army central camp somewhere in Nicaragua dated 30 October]

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora has made the following statements to us: In view of the de facto breakdown in the talks between the opposition and the dictatorship through the mediation commission as a result of the withdrawal of "the 12," Reynaldo A. Tefel, 10 independent labor unions and other honest Nicaraguans, the Sandinist army has placed itself on alert, and the general staff of the internal front has initiated military operations that will result in an imminent offensive to bring down the Somoza dynasty.

A patrol was ambushed in the Masaya region with the Somoza guard suffering three casualties, actions to achieve economic recovery and bombings in the capital have been resumed, and the citizens have been alerted to expect the new offensive. Recent actions in Chontales Department reflect the organization of new regions into combat areas. In the coming offensive, the struggle for liberation will be generalized throughout the national territory.

It is worth noting here that the recent "action" in El Carmen, on the Costa Rican border, was really a "self-attack" [auto ataque] by the Somoza National Guard to compromise the Costa Rican Government.

We had already revealed this when we reported that the commander of Rivas had ordered that 500 uniforms be made with berets, red and black scarves, and uniforms like those used by the Sandinist army, logically with the intention of staging operations in which the government of the sister Republic of Costa Rica would appear to be implicated. We denounce this as another maneuver in Somoza's dirty politics and a desperate attempt to hold on to power.

[Question] Commander Pastora, what do you see as the immediate outcome of the negotiations carried out by the mediators?

[Answer] The only possible outcome to get rid of a common criminal who is in power and a team of butchers in the general staff of the Somoza National Guard is armed struggle, the burden of which lies on the Sandinist army.

It has been clearly demonstrated in all the talks and agreements with Somozism that have taken place in the 44 long years of nightmare that, faced with Somozist intelligence, reason and even the most elementary formal logic fail. Only one path remains--war, ugly as it might seem.

[Question] Commander, comrades from international brigades have been arriving in our camp. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Everything is going according to plan. The international solidarity brigades are already in our camps to receive last-minute training.

[Question] What message do you have for the relatives of the Panamanian brigade members?

[Answer] The relatives of our Panamanian comrades logically share the same concern as the mothers, wives, brothers and sons of us all. We understand this, and we ask them to understand us. We all share the same ideal, for which history will in time reward us.

This struggle entails suffering for all of us. This is the cost of freedom for a people. I say to the relatives of the Panamanian comrades, in the name of the Sandinist army and the Nicaraguan people, that not even time will erase the eternal gratitude of the Nicaraguan people toward the people of Panama. Free fatherland or death! [Signed] Eden Pastora

SANDINIST LEADER: WE WILL NOT HAVE 'SOMOZISM WITHOUT SOMOZA'

PA021812Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Nov 78 pp 16, 17 PA

[Exclusive EFE report from Nicaragua by Pedro Miranda]

[Text] Somewhere in Nicaragua the staffs of the various war fronts of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the general staff have decided to appoint Eden Pastora as chief of the Sandinist army.

The announcement was made by Daniel Ortega, member of the national direction staff of the FSLN, to a military formation of hundreds of armed fighters. The announcement was greeted by a thunderous ovation that reconfirmed Pastora's unquestionable leadership. This was the moment when Commander Cero, who with a small group of Sandinists held Somoza in check from the National Palace in Managua, turned another page in his life to leave behind his name of "Cero"--as will happen with "Uno" and "Dos" and with other participants of the audacious action--to assume new political and military missions and responsibilities. The unforgettable aliases have been exchanged for new combat names for the new tasks and for the forthcoming offensive with Eden Pastora as the highest ranking military chief of the popular Sandinist army. After the ovation, Daniel Ortega continued with his speech, which this journalist reports exclusively in this report.

"In making this decision we have considered the merits and the qualities that Comrade Pastora has demonstrated during his lengthy militancy. Comrades, it is now up to us, with your participation, to strengthen the structures of the Sandinist army. A fundamental base for the strengthening of the Sandinist army is revolutionary discipline. This is a conscious discipline that today obligates us to our people. This is the conscious discipline that organized our people in the September insurrection. We want to inform you, comrades, that we have received reports from the chiefs of staff who were in the front during the past insurrection and that we have been evaluating the activities that have been carried out and the capabilities of the staffs and their leaders.

We must make a special mention of Commander Francisco Rivera, Comrade "Ruben," who headed the insurrection in the heroic city of Esteli. The Esteli experience, comrades, clearly indicates the great disposition of the Nicaraguan people to overthrow the Somoza tyranny.

"Comrades, we must also be aware that the Sandinist Front is not supporting the political solutions that the mediation commission is seeking in our country. We all know that the commission does nothing but reveal the interventionist and meddling policy of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government intends to maintain 'Somozism without Somoza.' The revolutionary forces, the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua will not have 'Somozism without Somoza.' We have been making efforts to demonstrate to the world and to make evident the Somoza government's position in spite of the U.S. Government, which is doing everything possible to find a solution in its favor.

"The mediation commission of the Broad Opposition Front [as published], in which the Group of 12 participates, has been controlling the situation, and we know that within that mediation commission there are groups that are prepared to negotiate with Somoza. When the time comes, the people will judge them as traitors. The Group of 12 has stated that it will not accept Somozism without Somoza. At this moment, comrades, the people of Nicaragua are organizing, but before anything else, they trust in their revolutionary vanguard, in the FLSN. Long live the popular Sandinist insurrection! Death to Somozism! Free fatherland!"--to which the troops responded with a thunderous shout of--"or death!"

Eden Pastora Speaks

The fighters were then addressed by Eden Pastora, their national chief. A steady rain again began to fall. The large Sandinist formation, in the midst of a jungle, is an impressive sight to young men and adults who greet the highest leader with their traditional slogans. Pastora steps forward to speak to his comrades.

These soldiers have already fought in Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and Penas Blancas and now they resolutely prepare to reinitiate an offensive that they say will be the final and definitive one. Antiaircraft guns, rifles, and .30-and-.50 caliber machineguns are there when Eden Pastora begins his speech with a slow voice that has tones of resolution and challenge:

"I do not know whether to say congratulations or, let us congratulate ourselves....In the long history of the FSLN, in its long history of struggle, this is the first school that has been established in three or four camps such as this one.

"I do not know if it was the result of our experience or if it was planned, but we do know that this has been the test of the fighter, of the one who had the ability to liberate a people. Those who failed were the ones who asked to be relieved, who deserted, who in one way or another caused problems and had to go. We are convinced that we are left here with the best, as the expression goes, with 'the cream of the crop.' We are sure of this and that none of you will take one step backward, not even to catch his breath. This is the first time in the history of the front that we see a truly structured Sandinist army. With the militant morale we have seen here, with the arms and column of fire we now have, we will show the tyrant a people who are struggling to the end to obtain their independence and live with dignity and pride, as Sandino wanted. The arms you see here and others we possess will be witnesses of coming war because the tyrant is stupidly determined not to let his prey--the people of Nicaragua--go free. Generals and petty politicians, the most criminal family of Latin America, have made their living off them and have done to our people what not even Trujillo did in Santo Domingo, what Perez Jimenez did in Venezuela or what the murderous Batista did to their peoples.

"They have massacred us, murdered us, raped our wives, our companions and sisters. History will report this and you, with rifles in hand, will find justice. Companions, new arms are on the way, sophisticated arms with which we will make Somoza's armored unit, which murdered our people, pay for this.

"Companions, I congratulate you....For the first time in Latin America a liberation movement has reached the revolutionary maturity we have. For the first time in the history of Latin American liberation movements--I dare say in the world--a militarily established army is being organized, with its laws and statutes. It has a national leadership and a commandant whom I expect will always be up to the responsibilities we have acquired and whom, if I take one step backward, will kill me. Fatherland or death!" In a resounding single voice that shook the skies of Nicaragua, he added: "We shall overcome!"

Before starting a military parade by squadrons, displaying the different weapons, grenade launchers, antiaircraft guns, machineguns of various caliber, and rifles on high, the FSLN general staff identified itself with Eden Pastora in the center, Daniel Ortega, Benedicto Meneses, Victor Tirado, Jose Valdivia, Oscar Benavides and Gaspar Garcia.

UNION OF NICARAGUAN WORKERS WITHDRAWS FROM FAO

PA022214Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2133 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Union of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) today became the second group to withdraw from the Broad Opposition Front (FAO). The CTN did so because it believes that by its political attitude in the past few days, the coalition has entered into a dialog with Somoza. A similar position was adopted by the Group of 12 last week after it expressed disagreement with the FAO's plan for a national unity government, describing it as Somozism without Somoza.

Interviewed by newsmen this afternoon, Carlos Huembes, political coordinator of the CTN, said his union has been hearing that some organizations in the opposition coalition have publicly stated that the FAO's proposal is negotiable.

The union leader said that the opposition organization's current position is extremely weak because it is waiting for the Anastasio Somoza government's reply to the plan for a national government which the FAO proposed to the international mediation commission as a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. The U.S., Dominican and Guatemalan governments are represented on that international commission.

Huembes said that "the opposition's proposal is headed by the demand that Somoza resign and, along with his family, leave the country. This demand is nonnegotiable. The FAO's position will lead to an agreement in which we cannot enter since the CTN, representative of the working class, rejects it."

On stating that the FAO has been unmasked before the people, Huembes said that his union today ordered the withdrawal of its representatives, Edwin Barrantes and Salvador Sanchez, from the FAO structure. He added that the union continues to be an active member of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL) which served as a basis for forming the opposition coalition. He stressed that "if the FAO reformulates its strategy and begins a new process of unity more in accordance with the people's interests, the CTN will return to it."

The Constitutionalist Liberal Movement (MLC), through its most prominent leader, Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, said yesterday during a radio interview that the broad front proposal contains a series of steps intended to achieve permanent democratization and that it is being studied by both parties (government and opposition).

They are maximum demands and can be changed for the better at the mediation commission if the changes lead to the intended goals without Somoza, Sacasa Guerrero, a former collaborator with the Somoza administrations, stressed.

These remarks undoubtedly finally convinced the CTN leaders that the FAO's position "is unacceptable, and we must leave so as not to get besmirched." Other conservative leaders agreed to negotiate the document with the Nationalist Liberal Party, also presided over by Somoza.

There are those who feel that this position permits the political, military and economic structures of Somozism to remain intact, precisely what the opposition movement and the Sandinist guerrilla front are trying to eradicate from Nicaragua. The latter as well as the Social Christian leaders say that Somoza and Somozism keep the country in constant uncertainty and complete bankruptcy. Therefore the system must be uprooted.

The Broad Opposition Front plenum has not stated its position on the CTN decision to leave the organization.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VIEW MEDIATION AS INTERVENTION

PA021221Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--University student leaders have no confidence in a solution of the Nicaraguan political crisis through international mediation by U.S. Dominican and Guatemalan Government envoys. Student leaders revealed this during a meeting with the mediators on Tuesday in Leon, 92 km west of Managua, where the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN] is located.

The visiting mediators and the leaders of the University Center of the National University [CUUN], headed by Noel Martinez, discussed national problems and the university's severe economic crisis, which they blame on government reprisals. CUUN leaders told the mediators that they believe the mediation has turned into intervention, just as the opposition Group of 12 charged when it withdrew from the Broad Opposition Front last week.

The student leaders added that only the U.S. State Department will get any satisfaction from that intervention by consolidating General Somoza's complete dictatorship. The CUUN represents approximately 15,000 students of the Leon, Managua, Carazo and Esteli branches.

The economic crisis threatening UNAN was discussed with the OAS negotiators by the university board presided over by Rector Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren. The rector explained the government's decision to assign subsidies to the university on the basis of the government's real income during the year, rather than on the basis of the national budget. The measure will decrease university income from 37.6 million cordobas ($5.3 million) to 30 million cordobas ($.2 million). Other appropriations budgeted by the university board will not be received for lack of funds according to what Finance Minister Gen Samuel Genie told the rector.

The university board told the mediators about the political reasons for the government's attitude. They mentioned the contradiction that, while the stability and future of the university are seriously threatened, President Somoza has announced the doubling of the National Guard force, reasoning that all Nicaraguans will have to pay for the subversion. University authorities also told the mediators that one can only interpret the government's decision as a reprisal for the firm stand which the UNAN has always maintained and its permanent protest against human rights violations in Nicaragua.

CONGRESS APPOINTS COMMITTEES TO REVIEW FAO PLAN

PA021531Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua--The two houses of the Nicaraguan Congress each appointed committees on Tuesday to review and decide on the scope [alcance] of the National Unity Government proposed by the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]. The proposal was submitted by the FAO to the OAS-backed international mediating commission composed of representatives of the U.S., Dominican and Guatemalan governments.

Nicaraguan Conservative Party deputies have said that the FAO's proposal is unconstitutional on several counts, but suggests many negotiable demands. They said, however, that Congress cannot take a stand on the proposal because the document has not been officially submitted to Congress. It has been vigorously argued (?since Saturday) that if the other side [la contraparte] issues no reply, the Congress cannot so so either.

The FAO's plan for a national unity government will be implemented the moment President Anastasio Somoza resigns and leaves the country. The FAO demands that he do so immediately.

SENATORS CRITICIZE FAO PROPOSAL AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PA030417Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Text] In the Senate, Conservative senators also found flagrant violations of the constitution in the demands presented by the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] to the OAS mediation commission. Senator Julio Icaza Tijerino said that the FAO document calmly proposes that the constitution be violated by demanding that the beginning of the legislative term on 15 April 1979 be advanced. Senator Icaza Tijerino expressed support for President Somoza, indicating that he is carrying out a true political dialog.

Before Senator Icaza Tijerino spoke, Liberal Senator Gerardo Suarez Lopez took the floor. He introduced a motion for the appointment of a senatorial commission to study and issue its opinion on the unconstitutionality of the FAO's requests. Suarez Lopez said that the FAO is a communist spearhead. He rejected the use of the name "broad" by the organization, indicating that besides being composed of very small political groups, its narrow political view has been widely shown. The Liberal senator described the FAO proposal as arrogant because it only seeks to violate the constitution. Regarding the Conservative Party, he said that it is a party which is badly administered and led and has been placed in a bad light before public opinion.

The Senate commission is composed of Senators Ramiro Granera Padilla, J. David Zamora, Gerardo Suarez Lopez, Edmundo Paguagua Irias and Carlos Jose Solorzano.

POLICE RAID OPPOSITION PAPER LA PRENSA, SEIZE BOOKS

PA020155Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2025 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Managua police units last night very brusquely searched two warehouses of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, from which they took hundreds of books. According to reports obtained today from the director of the newspaper, Xavier Chamorro Cardenal, the soldiers took 6,000 copies of the book "Bloody Heritage" ["Estirpe Sangrienta"], which was written by the murdered former director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, and 200 copies of the recently published book "Record of LA PRENSA's 50 Years" ["Memoria del Cincuentenario de LA PRENSA"].

The search and seizure included the LA PRENSA printing plant located in the northern sector of Managua and included 3,000 copies of the book "45 Hours With Death" ["Cuarenticinco Horas con la Muerte"], a narrative of the Sandinist Front's occupation of the National Palace in Managua. The printing plant is operated by a cooperative of the newspaper's employees.

Chamorro Cardenal said that he will lodge a strong protest and demand the return of the seized books from Government Minister Jose Antonio Mora, the highest official of the Managua Police Department.

CENTRAL BANK REJECTS U.S. POSITION AT IMF

PA021455Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0438 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA

[Communique issued by Central Bank of Nicaragua on 1 November 1978]

[Text] Nicaraguan monetary authorities have endeavored to maintain a completely free system of international payments consonant with the principle of free enterprise proclaimed by the Charter of the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and in conformity with commitments required by Nicaragua and the economic integration of Central America. The IMF's second postponement of a decision on Nicaragua's request for compensatory financing, in response to a request by representatives of the U.S. Government that is based on solely political motives, will require us to take additional measures in the field of exchange and credit and exercise greater discipline in order to keep our payments to our foreign creditors from being affected.

The Central Bank of Nicaragua wishes to state for the record that in the last few months the government of the republic, in consultation with the IMF, has been adopting those fiscal, monetary and credit measures that are necessary to keep our system of international payments free of all restrictions. Therefore, any difficulties in these payments will be entirely the consequence of the actions of those governments which are seeking to introduce political criteria into IMF operations for the first time in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes outlined in the organization's charter and subscribed to by all member countries of that institution.

[Signed] Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, governor and proprietor for Nicaragua of the International Monetary Fund

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'LIFTING EMBARGO' AGAINST RHODESIA

FL021125Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban delegate Alfredo Garcia has stated before the UN colonial affairs commission that the North American congress' virtual lifting of the economic embargo against the Ian Smith government and the visa granted to the chief of the Salisbury racist regime to enter U.S. territory are gross violations of UN resolutions.

ISRAELI, U.S. GOVERNMENTS BLAMED FOR REFUGEE PLIGHT

FL021402Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1318 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has proclaimed that the outrageous ambitions of the Israeli Government and the political, economic and moral support being given to it by the United States are the main causes for the existence of Palestinian refugees. The denunciation was made by Cuban delegate to the UN special political commission Hugo Yedra Diaz during the deliberations dealing with the UN agency on public works and assistance for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

ANTIFEMINIST PREJUDICES DISCUSSED BY PCC LEADER

FL022131Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero today made the closing remarks at the ideological and educational seminar of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) that was held from 30 October at the Niceto Perez school in Havana.

In his speech, the party leader said that peasant women must play a more active role in the tasks of the revolution and help to overcome the prejudices of the past that still exist against women. Perez Herrero noted that ideological work must be directed at the peasants so that they can fulfill economic efforts and support the daily work of farmers. The working class, he added, counts on the peasants for solid support in developing socialism.

The Central Committee Secretariat member referred to peasants' participation in better production methods as the only way to achieve high productivity.

Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the ANAP, made a special speech in connection with the work being done by peasant ideological leaders and the need to support the rank-and-file in order to reach the objectives of the organization. The peasant leader also discussed the gradual process toward better production methods, ranging from the simplest methods of cooperation to the integration of agricultural-livestock cooperatives.

PCC Central Committee member Facundo Martinez Vaillant; Antonio Diaz, chief of the PCC Central Committee Internal Education Department; ANAP members and party officials attended the national seminar held from 30 October at the ANAP's Niceto Perez cadre school in Havana.

CEMA COMMISSION MEETING ACTIVITIES REPORTED

FL011328Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The working sessions of the 53d meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for the chemical industry have continued at the Ambassadors Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel. The meeting is scheduled to end on 3 November with the signing of a protocol. Tania Ochoa, a member of the Cuban delegation, yesterday read a report entitled "Some Experiences With Corrosion and Anticorrosion Protection in Cuba's Chemical Industry." Specialists Jorge Guedes and Idelso Lopez also participated in preparation of this report.

DORTICOS ATTENDS ALGERIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL021230Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has attended the reception given in Havana by the ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Bachir Ould-Rouis, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the start of the revolution in that country. Others present at the reception were Council of State member and Council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo and PCC Central Committee members Osmani Cienfuegos, Antonio Enrique Lusson and Manuel Pineiro.

ELENA GIL RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

FL022329Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Elena Gil, president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples and member of the PCC Central Committee, has received the Soviet delegation from the Committee for the Defense of Peace which arrived in this capital. The delegation from the fraternal country is headed by Pavel Romanov, chief of the main administration of the USSR Council of Ministers, and includes Boris B. Yegorov, pilot-cosmonaut and twice Hero of the USSR, and other officials of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Elena Gil expressed her pleasure at having the opportunity to meet with such distinguished defenders of peace and explained the programs [in Cuba] aimed at achieving peace. For his part, Romanov expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and stated that among other events, at 1700 Moscow time, the Soviet cosmonauts who had been in space for 140 days had returned to earth.

IRAQI MINISTER VISITS MACHINERY MINISTRY

FL022140Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, Iraqi deputy minister of industry and minerals, has visited the Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Ministry, where he was received by Development and Investments Vice Minister Miguel Macias. Macias briefly explained the ministry's productive efforts and development plans as well as the current status of the iron and steel production industry in general in our country. The Iraqi minister was interested in various aspects of cooperation in this area and proposed the exchange of technical delegations to determine the interests of each country in specific areas of cooperation. The two sides agreed that this is the first step to learn in detail what each country has at its disposal as well as their needs in order to determine the scope of cooperation in the iron and steel industry.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUYANA

FL030003Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Georgetown--An official Cuban delegation paid a visit to sign a new fishing cooperation agreement between Cuba and Guyana. The chief of the Cuban delegation, Aldo Margolles, vice minister of the fishing industry, pointed out the importance of the agreement which is mutually beneficial and said that it will serve to strengthen existing relations between the two countries. The head of the Guyanese delegation, Ralph van Sluytman, vice minister of agriculture, told PRENSA LATINA that the new agreement will serve to continue strengthening the bilateral ties [words indistinct]. The signing of the agreement to formalize the norms of cooperation which the two countries have been following since 1973, brought the several days of meetings to a close.

MEXICAN ANTONIO MACEO BRIGADE PRAISES CASTRO

FL021130Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] In Mexico, youths of the Antonio Maceo Brigade have reiterated their support for President Fidel Castro's pronouncements aimed at initiating a dialog with members of the Cuban community abroad and his desire to participate in it. The leadership of Mexico's Antonio Maceo Brigade have, for such purpose, delivered a copy of the document it will send this week to the Cuban Government and people. The document, which has been received by the news agency PRENSA LATINA, states that the Cuban youths residing in Mexico consider this dialog to be a historic step forward on the path toward rapprochement between Cubans inside and outside of the country. The Antonio Maceo Brigade began its dissemination efforts in Mexico last week with a program which was carried by the Mexican Government station Radio Educacion.

DELEGATION REACHES QUITO FOR OLADE CEREMONY

FL021627Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1519 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The capital's dailies have reported the arrival in Quito, capital of Ecuador, of Ambassador Fernando Ravelo, chief of the Cuban delegation to the swearing-in ceremony of the new executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE]. Ravelo and OLADE secretary Gustavo Rodriguez held a round of talks on the future of OLADE. The two sides granted special importance to the ministerial level meeting of the 20 OLADE member countries, scheduled to take place in Panama next May, and to the experts' meeting to be held in Quito, Ecuador, on 27 November. Ravelo, who is Cuba's ambassador to Colombia, referred to the real and future activities of that organization as the authentic spokesman of comprehensive energy plans in Latin America in his talks with the highest OLADE executive officer.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN MADAGASCAR

FL021609Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1510 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived today in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on an official visit, the TASS agency reports in a message we have just received. The Cuban foreign minister was met at the Tananarive airport by his Malagasy counterpart Remi Christian Richard and other personages. Malmierca will meet today with chief of state Didier Ratsiraka.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

FL021912Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley says the traditional forms of economic development are not capable of solving the country's unemployment problems. And Mr Manley has pointed out that although a large amount of time and money had been spent in this area, the problem was not being eased. Instead, he suggested that the answer to full employment laid within each community.

[Begin Manley recording] One of the answers has got to be found in developing within the communities the energy for productive efforts by identifying the needs of the community and finding the means and the will to supply those needs on the spot as a way of increasing production, as a part of community development and as the great and critical additional [words indistinct] the problem of unemployment. [end recording]

The prime minister was speaking yesterday at the launching ceremony of youth and community month, which has as its theme: development through unity and self-reliance. One of the aims of the over 1,000 activities planned for the month is to highlight community councils and encourage debate on the green paper on community councils in the hope of getting public participation in the drafting of a new law.

MARKETING CORPORATION REPORTED IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE

FL012025Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 78 pp 1, 21 FL

[Excerpt] The financial troubles of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation have reached crisis proportions, mainly because of its forced position of purchasing farmers' crops at government-guaranteed prices without any subsidy from government. This could result in drastic staff cuts and a reduction in the purchase of certain crops.

This situation has come about although the corporation's trading shows an increase in sales of $1,580,000 up to the end of September this year over the corresponding period last year.

On Wednesday the chairman of the corporation, Mr Laurie Sharp, had a meeting with the staff at the Spanish Town Road headquarters and explained to them the gravity of the situation. He appealed for corrective practices to be carried out wherever possible in an effort to minimise the effect of whatever measures had to be taken later. The tone of the chairman's "message" has left many staffers nervous.

The trading performances of the corporation show that up to the end of September this year actual sales amounted to $4,560,000. In 1977 the actual sales for the same period was $2,980,000. September was the best trading month for the corporation when it sold $1,420,000 of farm crops. In 1977 the sum for the period was $528,000.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Mr Sharp told staffers that despite the increase in sales the corporation was still faced with grave financial problems. He referred to the fact the corporation had to buy guaranteed crops in quantities over and above what the market could handle and in turn had to sell at deflated prices.

Adding to the dilemma were increased costs of transportation, utilities and storage expenses.

PANAMA

PRO-SOVIET PEOPLE'S PARTY TO SEEK LEGALIZATION

PA012234Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 31 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian People's Party (pro-Soviet communist) will seek registration for elections and legalization in the framework of the "political opening" of the regime which emerged after the 1968 military coup. The newspaper CRITICA said today that the party's Central Committee made the decision at a plenum held in Panama City the previous weekend.

That was "the first legal plenum held by the People's Party in the last 25 years," according to a communique issued by the party which registered for the first time in 1934 and was outlawed in 1953. For the last 10 years the Panamanian communists have been collaborating with the regime which was headed--and is now guided from outside the government--by Gen Omar Torrijos.

The communique reporting its plans to seek legalization states that "a new phase of the Panamanian revolution" has begun, alluding to the signing of the new canal treaties, the regime's promises on the legalization of parties, constitutional amendments to separate the executive and legislative branches, the government victory in the August elections and the withdrawal of the army to the barracks.

FORMER NATIONAL GUARD DEPUTY LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PA311929Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Oct 78 p 36 PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] Col Rodrigo Garcia has left for a vacation in Mexico. He will later go to the United States, then return to Panama within approximately 15 days.

BRIEFS

TUNA CONFERENCE--Vice Minister of Industry Oscar Osorio this morning inaugurated sessions of the regional tuna fishing subcommittee. Representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama are attending the meeting at which the participating countries hope to reach an agreement to adopt joint measures for the best exploitation of tuna in the subregion. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 78 PA]

PARAGUAY

URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMANDER ARRIVES IN ASUNCION

PY311225Y Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 31 Oct 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Gen Gregorio Conrado Alvarez, commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, arrived in Asuncion yesterday afternoon accompanied by high-ranking Uruguayan military officers. General Alvarez yesterday held meetings with Paraguayan Army officers and with members of the Uruguayan patrol who are visiting Paraguay. The commander in Chief of the Uruguayan Army, who is making a brotherly visit to Paraguay, will be received by national officials.